

## Yesterday's Report.

(Special to the Herald.)

Baltimore, May 26.—Martial law has been proclaimed in Alexandria. Citizens are assured that they will be protected in their persons and property. Their pickets were again fired on last night. It is said the N. Y. regiment will return home on Wednesday, their month's service being up. Strong and extensive entrenchments are being erected on the Heights by the United States troops. They entirely command the approaches to Alexandria. The Marshall House is the house at which Gen. Washington stopped. Col. Ellsworth was shot near the door of the chamber Gen. Washington occupied. The steamer *Adelaide* has arrived from Norfolk. Gen. Butler was reinforced yesterday by 3,000 men from New York and Maine. When the *Adelaide* left it was understood Norfolk would be attacked on Monday. The rebels there are confident they can hold Norfolk against any force. The bridge connecting old Point Comfort and Hampton has been burned by the rebels. No communication is allowed between Portsmouth and Norfolk.

The Times' despatch says the inhabitants of Alexandria are sullen and dissatisfied.—The only ones with smiling faces are the "peculiar institution."

Several large forts are now being constructed there. The 69th have thrown up a bank a mile long and seven feet high.

It is determined to order 20,000 more volunteers to Washington.

The relief committee for the Ellsworth fund has received, since its formation last evening, about \$5000.

Mr. Snowden, of the *Alexandria Union*, refused to publish Col. Wilcox's Proclamation. A squad of printers from the regiment was detailed to take the office and print the paper.

The force at Harper's Ferry is variously estimated at from 7,000 to 11,000 men.—About two-thirds are equipped and armed. They are undoubtedly very short of provisions and must be in a starving condition within a week unless relieved. How they are to be relieved is a problem the rebel leaders will find very difficult to solve. Almost every one that visits Alexandria brings away some memento. The oil cloth on the floor where Ellsworth fell has been cut up and divided. Pieces of the stains covered with his blood are, also, cut off and carried away. The only occupant of the slave pen when captured was a negro, who, being locked in a cell, was overlooked. When released he was told he could follow his master.

In view of the traitors who have deserted the navy, Com. Paulding has altered the entire signal books of the navy.

The *Tribune's* despatch says the country need be surprised if, in the course of three weeks, a forward movement be made on Richmond from resources entirely separate from the resources at or near Washington, which will be so overwhelming in force as to render success certain. The position of Harper's Ferry may be secured by a flank movement.

Baltimore, May 27.—In the case of John Merriman, a writ of *habeas corpus* has been issued by Judge Taney returnable this a. m., in the U. S. District Court. Caldwell declined to surrender the prisoner till he heard from Washington. An attachment has been issued for Gen. Caldwell, returnable to-morrow forenoon.—Merriman is still in Fort McHenry.

No steamer from Fort Monroe will arrive till Wednesday forenoon. Troops are rapidly erecting fortifications commanding all the approaches to the city. The western trains are still detained by Harper's Ferry

authorities. No coal trains are arriving.

Boston, May 27.—The brig *Elisha Dean*, of Boston, arrived to-day from Saluda River, Ga. She reports that she was captured by a privateer. She was taken to Brunswick, where after eight days detention Gov. Brown ordered her release.

Washington, May 27.—The mails for the South are made up here, and prior to the first of June will if possible, be got to their destination via the west. The Treasury Department immediately after the opening of the proposals on Saturday commenced by informing the successful bidders of the result. The Secretary accepted all bids for bonds placed at 85 and upwards, and awarded the remainder to the bidders for the Treasury Notes at or above par. There were available of the Bonds \$6,753,000, and of the Treasury Notes \$2,241,000.

### A Remarkable Statement.

We find this remarkable paragraph in the *Rochester Union*:

"This great and long-standing conspiracy was well known in its outlines to Mr. Buchanan himself. We heard from his own lips previous to his entering upon the duties of the Presidency, that he had been reliably informed (we think he said by Gov. Wise,) that the officers of the army and navy had been polled on the question whether in case of a rupture between the two sections of the Union they would respectively go with the North or the South; and that nearly every Southern man answered he would adhere to the section that gave him birth. Here we have proof not only that this conspiracy had assumed the present determinate shape five years ago, and only waited for opportunity; but that Mr. Buchanan was perfectly well aware of the fact at the very time when he took some of the leaders into his Cabinet; and when he was passively aiding Cobb, Floyd, Thompson and Toucy in their plans to cripple the Federal Government and assure the success of the rebellion."

### The wretch Jackson.

A legal gentleman of Washington, who is now in this city, knows the man Jackson—the murderer of Col. Ellsworth—very well by reputation. He, it was, who after the John Brown fight at Harper's Ferry, swam into the river to a rock upon which the dead body of one of Brown's men had lodged in floating down the stream, and with his jack-knife, with diabolical coolness, cut off one of the ears of the dead man and putting it into his pocket, returned to shore. He had the ear put into alcohol in a glass bottle, and kept it upon exhibition upon the bar of his tavern at Fairfax. By this outrageous barbarity, he so aroused the people of that place that they drove him from town, when he went to Alexandria. Such was the wretch who assassinated the foremost military man of his age in the country.

Jackson is also the same man who headed the gang who attacked the Republican liberty pole at Occoquan, Fairfax county, before the Presidential election. He cut down the pole with his own hands.—*Cleveland Leader*.

The *Cincinnati Enquirer* says, we learn from the firm of Kittridge & Co., on Main street, that within the past twenty-five days there has been sold in this city upward of \$100,000 worth of arms of various kinds. From a letter received by this house yesterday we learn that Sharps's manufactory are working 500 men; Colt's 1,400; Allen & Wheeler's 350; Whitney's 175; Springfield, Mass. 500; and other small manufactories, about 800; making a total of 3,725 now engaged in manufacturing arms for the Northern States. Messrs. Kittridge yesterday sent one hundred muskets to Rockport, Ind. In anticipation of a large sale of rifles, guns, pistols, &c., in the future, an unusually large quantity is now arriving to supply all demands.

### The George Law Muskets.

A gentleman who arrived here to-day from Virginia, says it was currently reported there that the George Law muskets, which have made the circuit of almost the entire globe for a purchase—which were shipped in the bark *Grape Shot*, and sent to Vera Cruz several years ago, in the hope of their being disposed of to the Mexican Government, and which were afterwards boxed off to Italy, to be sold to Garibaldi's army—were finally brought back Montgomery about two months since, and made such a favorable impression upon Jefferson Davis, that he at once purchased them to the number of 8,000 at \$13 a piece. These muskets originally cost George Law \$1.50 each, and for alteration \$1.75 additional.—When they were distributed and fired, it is said that nine out of twelve of them instantly burst. A commission was accordingly appointed by the Southern Confederacy to examine them; the result of whose labors proved (or rather confirmed what was abundantly proved) that they would be more dangerous to the person discharging them than to those at whom they might be discharged! And so they have been abandoned. Truly their history has been a "checkered" one; first they were flintlocks, then percussion caps, caps, and finally rifles—finally for the present, that is.—*Philadelphia Inquirer*.

Loyal Americans, resident in England are making important donations to our Government at the present times. A number of gentlemen in London have notified the Secretary of War that they are about to ship three batteries of Armstrong rifled cannon, six, twelve, and twenty-four pounders, with all equipments complete, of which they beg the acceptance of Government.—This princely gift could not have cost the donors less than \$200,000. Other Americans, living in Manchester, have forwarded a battery of Whitworth guns, twelve-pounders, each of which bears the following inscription:

"From Loyal Americans in Europe to the United States Government, 1861."

A large commercial house in this city have also offered to furnish, at their own expense, a battery of four rifled cannon, six, twelve, twenty-four, and forty-two-pounders.

### An Extensive Camp.

The N. Y. *Tribune* publishes an interesting account of the great camp and military school which has been commenced on Staten Island, near Vanderbilt Landing. The War Department intends to keep a reserve of 50,000 to 60,000 men in depot here throughout the war. The recruits, as fast as collected throughout the Department of the East, will be concentrated at camp Scott, and sent forward to the army as the exigencies of the service may require. The camp is to be entrenched, mounted with rifled cannon, thoroughly fortified, and kept under strict martial law. The different arms of the service—infantry, cavalry, and artillery—will each be put through a regular course of instructions, lines of pickets and scouts will be thrown out, so as to prevent the approach to camp of any improper persons, and the military discipline of the men will be perfect in every respect. All the recent reforms introduced into the French service will be adopted in our army, and everything will be done to promote the health of our brave volunteer soldiers.

### The Patriotic Liberty of Illinois.

To the Editor of the N. Y. *Tribune*.

Sir: Please add Peoria County, Illinois, to your list of "Patriotic contributions." Our Board of Supervisors voted \$10,000 for war purposes, and several thousand dollars more have been raised in this city by voluntary contributions. There are 102 counties in this State. What is true of Peoria County is also true of nearly all the others. Beside the \$2,000,000 voted by our Legislature, it is safe to say that \$700,000 have been raised in the State through other sources. W.

Peoria, Ill., May 10, 1861.

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